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This report presents survey of the school needs of South Dade County, Florida. It includes study of the county's population, present and future school enrollment, analysis of the feelings of the black and white communities about the desegregation of a local high school, the school plant needs of the county, and recommendations for immediate action for implementation in September 1971 and for long-range planning. (EF)

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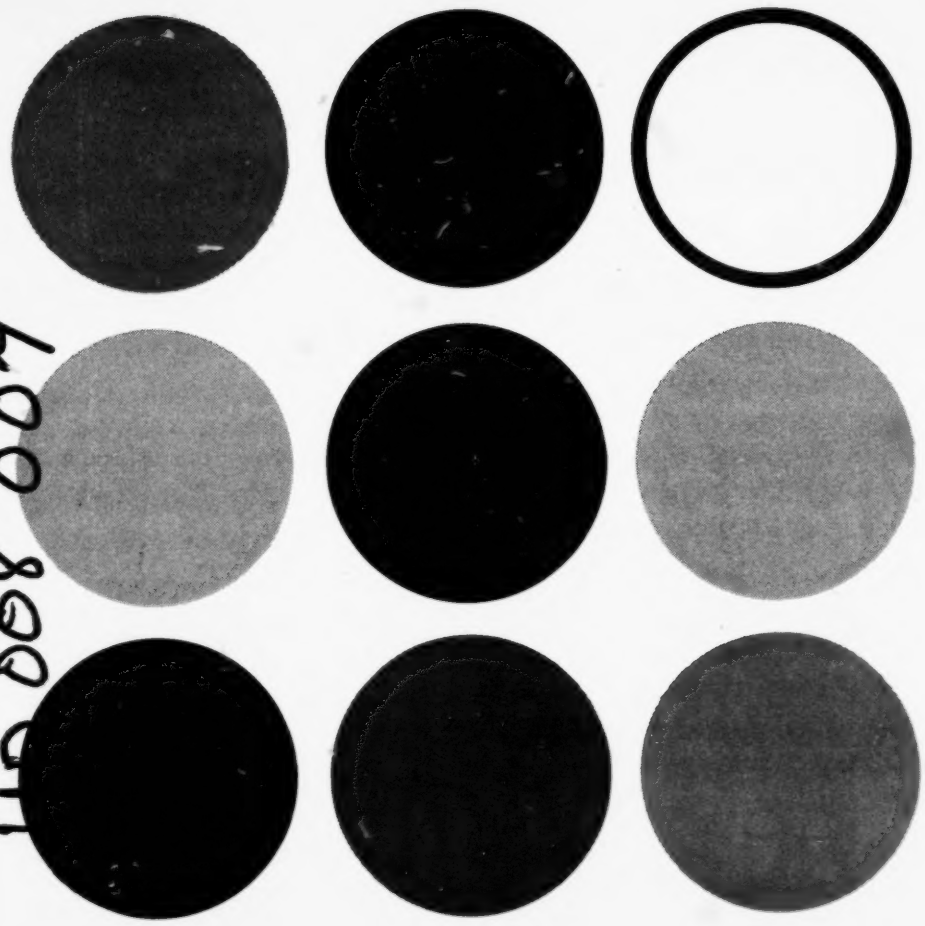
A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE SCHOOLS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY



UD 008 007

south florida
school desegregation
consulting center
university of miami
coral gables, florida

June 26, 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE SCHOOLS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

A Report to the

Special Study Committee

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
PROGRAM COLLECTION

by the

SOUTH FLORIDA SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CONSULTING CENTER
School of Education
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

UD 008 007

June 26, 1967

Letter of Transmittal

June 26, 1967

Miss Betty Gilkey, Chairman
Special Study Committee
South District -- Dade County Public Schools
Perrine, Florida

Dear Miss Gilkey:

The staff of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center is pleased to submit to you and the Special Study Committee A Program of Action for the Schools in South Dade County. The report has been prepared according to the provisions of the agreement between the Committee and the Center.

The survey report includes a study of population and enrollment trends with estimates of future enrollments, and an analysis of the feelings of residents of the areas currently served by Mays Junior-Senior High School. The nature of the school needs in the area are presented, along with the recommendations as to how these needs can best be satisfied.

We wish to express our appreciation for the excellent cooperation received from you, your staff, the staff of the Dade County Public Schools, and many departments of Metropolitan Dade County in securing the data necessary for this report.

Very truly yours,

Michael J. Stolee, Director
South Florida School
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

For many years, the Dade County Board of Public Instruction operated a dual system of public schools, with one system for white citizens and another system for Negroes. This was done under the Constitution and statutes of the state of Florida, and in accord with the doctrine of "separate but equal" as announced by the United States Supreme Court in Plessy vs. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896).

In 1954, the Supreme Court in Brown vs. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), overturned its previous decision and announced that "separate is inherently unequal" and that the segregation of the races in the public schools falls squarely under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Soon after this decision was announced, the Dade County schools began a program of school desegregation. The process was given a start by means of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Later, when the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) was enacted, the county had made sufficient progress in the elimination of the dual school system so that the Board of Public Instruction was able to sign H.E.W. Form 441, which stated that the county was in complete compliance with the law.

Most of the desegregation in Dade County schools has occurred as Negro schools have been closed, or "phased out" to use the

desegregation vernacular. In 1964, the announcement was made that most of the Negro high schools in the county, including Mays High School, would be closed and their students transferred to previously white high schools and to new schools which were to be constructed.

At the same time, under the court order, school children were given "freedom of choice" as to which school they would attend. Throughout the county, many Negro boys and girls exercised their choices and decided to attend previously white schools.

In the southern area of the county, Mays High School had served Negro boys and girls for many years. Open to the white students were South Dade, Coral Gables, and Southwest Senior High Schools. In 1958, Palmetto Senior High School was opened, thereby removing Coral Gables Senior High School from any important role in the secondary education of children living in the southern area of Dade County. Meanwhile, under the choice plan, a number of Negro students enrolled at South Dade, Palmetto, and Southwest High Schools. This resulted in a decrease in the size of the student body at Mays.

In September, 1966, Miami Killian Senior High School opened its doors to children in grades 9 through 11. This had two effects: It removed Southwest as a high school influencing the South Dade County area, and since it enrolled a large number of Negro students, it further reduced the size of the Mays student body.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

During the 1966-67 school year, the Dade County Board of Public Instruction has operated four senior high schools to serve

the children residing in the southern portions of the county. Of these high schools, Mays Junior-Senior High School has had an all-Negro student body and a predominantly Negro faculty and staff. As such, it clearly demonstrates its roots as still being entrenched in the dual school system. Palmetto, South Dade, and Killian are each predominantly white, although groups of Negro students are in attendance at each.

There are three junior high schools which serve Negro children, although only one is formally organized as a three-year junior high school. That one is the Richmond Heights Junior High School. The West Homestead School serves children in grades 1 through 8, and thereby has some of the qualities of a junior high school for grades 7 and 8. The Mays Junior-Senior High School is the third school serving junior secondary students, although it is organized more as a six-year high school than as separate junior and senior high schools.

There are several junior high schools which serve a predominantly white student enrollment. Several of these are greatly overcrowded, including Cutler Ridge and Palmetto schools. Glades Junior High School is situated on the periphery of the area, and has an effect on the South Dade situation only as it sends a number of its students to Killian Senior High School. Homestead and Redlands Junior High Schools are not currently overcrowded.

There is a large number of elementary schools serving the area, including the Colonial Drive School which opened during the

1966-67 school year. During the 1967-68 year, the new Whispering Pines School will begin to accept students. With the exception of certain schools, such as Naranja, Colonial Drive, and Air Base, the elementary schools are quite easily identifiable as being either white schools or Negro schools. While most schools have some faculty desegregation, the amount of student desegregation in many is negligible.

THE PROBLEM

In the fall of 1966, the Dade County Board of Public Instruction announced that the senior high school section of the Mays School would be closed as of September, 1967, and that the students from Mays would be assigned to South Dade, Palmetto, and Killian Senior High Schools. Mays was to be converted to a junior high school, serving a student body composed of 55 per cent white children and 45 per cent Negro children. The result of this announcement was a surprise to many members of the white communities in Dade County.

Delegations of Negro parents sought to be heard by the Board of Public Instruction and its administrative officers. The students enrolled at Mays boycotted the school. At the risk of over-simplifying, it appeared that the closing of Mays Senior High School was viewed as being detrimental to all of the children in South Dade County. Negro students and parents said that there was need for a senior high school in the Goulds area; school officials stated that within three to four years, a new senior high school building would be needed to be built; but the Negro community declined to place its faith in

statements from the school system. The Negro citizens stated that Mays High School was the cultural center of the Goulds community, and to remove it would take away much of the community feelings of the citizens. When the Board made it known that South Dade Senior High School was to be enlarged, Goulds citizens wanted to know why it was necessary to close Mays Senior High School due to low enrollment when the size of the next high school to the south was going to be doubled.

Following both personal and telephone conversations with the Dade County Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center sent the following letter to the Superintendent:

Dear Superintendent Hall:

Following our telephone conversation of last week, I have looked into the feasibility of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center assisting you in the Mays situation in the manner you mentioned. As I understood our conversation, you thought that there might be merit in a survey of the south Dade County future high school needs.

It would seem to me that this would call for a demographic study of the past and present, with population and enrollment projections into the future. An additional part of the survey which might be of assistance would be a study of the existing Mays High School building to evaluate its facilities in terms of the needs of a comprehensive senior high school program.

If you feel that such a survey would be of value, we would be happy to cooperate with you. Both Dr. Gordon Foster, Associate Director of the Center, and I have had extensive experience in working with field study organizations; Dr. Foster as a part of the survey unit at The Ohio State University, and me at the University of Minnesota. We have the assistance of three doctoral candidates

on our staff who could also work with us.

Since it would appear that impartiality would play an important part in such a survey, we would also propose to bring in experienced persons in field survey work from other parts of the United States, and might include Dr. Richard Wynn of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Clifford V. Jones of Associated Educational Consultants, Dr. Robert Shuff of the University of Eastern Illinois and/or Dr. Clifford Hooker of the University of Minnesota.

The services of the Center staff, the outside consultants mentioned above, and the preparation and publication of the report would be done at no cost to the Dade County Public Schools. If the size and scope of the survey exceeded the limits of our staff size and consultant budget, we would hope for financial participation by the Board of Public Instruction.

If you feel that this idea has merit and would like to discuss it further for purposes of clarification and determination, we would be very happy to discuss this with you or a member of your staff.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Michael J. Stolee
Director

The Superintendent of Public Instruction made his recommendation to the Board, and announced the Board's decision in a memorandum to the members of the Board.

> Because of the problem of having housing available in 1967-68 for senior high school pupils and some 9th grade pupils, the Superintendent recommended and the Board agreed to approve the following statement:
>
> "PRESENT PLANS FOR THE MERGING OF PUPILS OF MAYS JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL WITH PUPILS OF OTHER SCHOOLS WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL COMPLETION OF BUILDING PROJECTS NEEDED AND ALREADY AUTHORIZED

TO HOUSE THESE STUDENTS. DURING THIS TIME A SPECIAL STUDY, INVOLVING REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF THE AREA, WILL BE MADE TO DETERMINE ADDITIONAL SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTY."

The Superintendent has been asked to explain the full meaning of this statement and has given the following interpretations:

Sentence 1: The provisions for attendance in items 1 through 5 below will be made at least for the school year 1967-68 with further decisions being made after the results of the study called for in sentence 2 have been analyzed.

1. All 10th and 11th grade pupils for the 1967-68 school year residing within the Miami Killian Senior High School attendance area must attend that school.

2. Twelfth grade pupils residing in the Miami Killian Senior High School attendance area who attended another high school during the 1966-67 school year may return to that school to graduate, but must furnish their own transportation.

3. Pupils in grades 10 - 12 during the 1967-68 school year residing east of the Miami Killian Senior High School boundary lines and pupils living east of S. W. 127th Avenue and north of S. W. 232nd Street may attend either Palmetto Senior, Mays Senior, or South Dade Senior with school bus transportation available only to Palmetto Senior High School for those who reside more than two miles from this school.

4. Pupils in grades 10 - 12 during the 1967-68 school year residing south or west of the attendance area for Miami Killian Senior High School and south or west of S. W. 127th Avenue and S. W. 232nd Street may attend either Mays Senior High School or South Dade Senior High School with school bus transpor-

tation to either school for pupils living more than two miles from either school.

5. Ninth grade pupils residing in the Homestead area may attend either the Homestead or Mays Junior High School with school bus transportation available for those living more than two miles from the school they elect to attend.

Sentence 2:

1. The citizens committee shall be comprised of 12 members, 6 to be designated by the Mays Parent-Teacher Association and 6 to come from selected individuals who are interested in schools in the adjacent areas, including Cutler Ridge, Colonial Heights, Green Hill Estates, South Miami Heights, and other areas.

2. The committee will be asked to give consideration to the requested proposal (attached) made by the South Florida School Desegregation Center for assistance in collecting and analyzing data.

3. The Superintendent will recommend to the Board that approximately $450,000 be placed in the 1967-68 budget for use at the Mays School center in improvements to grounds and buildings in cooperation with other community agencies. Expenditures of funds, however, will be withheld until decisions based on the study have been made. Should the study indicate that the facilities should be converted to a junior high school, planning and expenditures will proceed forthwith. Should the study indicate that the facility should be converted to a senior high school, only such parts of the $450,000 as would contribute directly to such a facility will be spent and approximately $3,300,000 will have to be added at a later date as determined by the Board in the development of its priority needs.

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Public Instruction, the citizens' committee was formed of representative citizens from the Mays service area and interested citizens from the surrounding areas. The members of the citizens' committee, known as the Special Study Committee, were:

Mr. Charles Ayers
9481 Palmetto Club Lane East
Colonial Drive

Mrs. Ethel Beckford
10476 S. W. 170 Terrace
Perrine

Mr. C. Sullivan Culver
4513 N. W. 33 Avenue

Mrs. Ruth Fountain
26672 S. W. 137 Court
Naranja

Mr. Edward Hanna
14780 Tyler Street
Richmond Heights

Mrs. Dorothy Hepburn
14661 Polk Street
Richmond Heights

Mr. Odell Johns
22300 S. W. 112 Avenue
Goulds

Mr. James Johnson
11210 S. W. 181 Street
Green Hills

Mrs. James D. Mullane
18660 S. W. 89 Court
Cutler Ridge

Mrs. Thomas B. Owen
12010 S. W. 188 Terrace
South Miami Heights

Mrs. Durbin Tabb
9850 Bahama Drive
Cutler Ridge

Mr. Harold L. Ward
16413 S. W. 99 Place
Colonial Drive

Miss Betty Gilkey, District Superintendent, South District, was elected committee chairman.

Arrangements were made for the staff of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center, an agency of the University of Miami's School of Education, to provide services to the Special Study Committee. The specific charge to the Consulting Center was given in a memorandum from the Dade County Superintendent on February 28, 1967.

On January 31, 1967 the Superintendent prepared a report which was given to the Board at its next meeting. A copy of this report with the subject "Plans For Housing Senior High School Pupils In South Dade County" is attached. A part of this report involved the formation of a special study committee. This committee has been established and held its first meeting on Monday night, February 27. A list of the members of the committee is also attached.

Another part of the January 31 report contained an offer by the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center, headed by Dr. Michael Stolee, to assist the school system with the resolution of the problem with which it is confronted. At the first meeting of the committee there was a unanimous vote to accept this proposal. The committee also voted to designate Miss Betty Gilkey as the presiding officer for the committee in its meetings.

Dr. Stolee, his assistants, and special consultants engaged by him, will be proceeding with their work immediately. Those to whom this memorandum is addressed for action are requested to give full assistance to the personnel of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center as they proceed with their work.

While the specific project is to determine the future use of the present Mays Junior-Senior High School physical plant, the overall project will deal with the planning for housing pupils in this entire area. Dr. Stolee has been told that the basic plan now in operation in the Dade County Schools is a 6-grade elementary school, 3-grade junior high school, and 3-grade senior high school, but that we are hoping to establish kindergartens throughout the county in the near future. In the consideration of housing plans, therefore, he has been asked to give consideration to planning for housing the pupils in the above organizational pattern with the addition of kindergartens. In addition, it has been suggested that he consider other patterns of organization such as K to 4, K to 5, 5 thru 8, 6 thru 8, and a 9 to 12 plan. The possibility of one or more educational parks

is also within the province of the study.

Periodical reports will be made to the committee as the study proceeds.

SUMMARY

Regardless of the amount of thought and planning which go into a great social transformation such as the elimination of the dual school system, areas of disagreement and difference of interpretation arise. In such a case concerning the schools located in southern Dade County, Florida, the Board of Public Instruction has requested the advice of a group of citizens who make up the Special Study Committee. This committee has been given the assistance of the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center in a study of the school needs presently and in the future. This booklet is the report of that survey.

CHAPTER II

COMMUNITY FEELINGS

Of all governmental operations, the public school system has enjoyed greater public interest and emotional involvement than any other. Each neighborhood has traditionally had its school, and regardless of the size of the school system as a whole, residents of a particular area have tended to look upon the neighborhood school as "ours."

When this local identification with community schools is combined with the emotion-laden process of school desegregation, the feelings of the people become even more involved. This is particularly true when citizens of a Negro community see the spectre of having their schools closed and their children transported to an adjacent white community. In the southern portion of Dade County, the Negro communities, specifically the Goulds community, has been aroused in opposition to the closing of Mays High School.

THE NEGRO POSITION

The survey team representing the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center sent a leading educator into the Goulds area to discuss the future of the Mays school with local residents. The survey team member had a series of meetings with community leaders and other citizens both individually and in groups. In these conversations, the following feelings were made known:

1) The consensus is that the desegregation and/or integration of public schools in Dade County has been a "one-way" proposition: close the schools that served Negro pupils and students under a segregated pattern and force them to attend schools in which they and Negro teachers and administrators are a distinct minority.

2) Since 1954, schools that were considered "adequate" for Negroes have become "inadequate" for both Negroes and whites.

3) The proposed "phasing out" of Mays represents another attempt to establish and maintain control of the public schools by whites.

4) The bussing of Negro and white students from the Mays district tends to create statistics that can be used to justify eliminating Mays as a senior high school.

5) The Negro citizens of the school community want an integrated senior high school on or near the present Mays site. They feel that enough land is available at a reasonable price to build a first-class senior high school and to eliminate environmental features that would militate against use of the school by a segment of the population of the district.

6) Moreover, they want to be assured of the continuation of the present school and program until a new facility is ready for immediate occupancy. Following occupation of the new facility, they feel that the present building should be converted into an up-to-date junior high school.

7) The alternative: litigation.

THE WHITE POSITION

As the process of school desegregation and the elimination of the dual school system has continued, a number of the fears and desires of members of the white community have become apparent. These include:

1) It has been noticed that when a school which has been desegregated becomes populated by a majority of Negro students, the parents of the remaining white students tend to move out of the community and into a neighborhood in which white students are preponderously in the majority. This leads to the development of a school system which has de facto segregation.

2) For years, student achievement in segregated Negro schools has been significantly lower than in the white schools. There is a fear that student achievement in desegregated schools will be lower than in previously all-white schools.

3) There appears to be a real fear among white parents to send their children to a school which is located in a Negro residential area, particularly an area of sub-standard housing. This fear is greatly increased when evening activities are considered.

4) For many years, Negro schools in the South have had the reputation of being sub-standard. White parents are opposed to withdrawing their children from a supposedly superior school in order to send them to a school which has the reputation and name of being a Negro, and therefore a sub-standard, school.

5) Schools, particularly elementary schools, should be located in the various neighborhoods and serve the children of the people who live in these neighborhoods. Parents feel that children should not be removed from their local communities in order to achieve school racial desegregation.

THE MIDDLE GROUNDS

There have been a number of communities which have had experience in the process of school desegregation. From them, as well as from the relatively small number of research studies which have been made concerning school desegregation, several statements can

be made:

1) In Atlanta, Georgia, as well as in several other communities, it has been found that when the number of Negro students in a school exceeds approximately 25% of the total enrollment, white citizens tend to move out of the community. This results in extreme and damaging fluctuations in business activities and property values. While property values do not appear to go down, the extreme fluctuations before the regaining of balance are injurious to many old and new residents. The economic effects of neighborhood change on local businessmen are adverse. The need, then, is to achieve meaningful school desegregation without the disruption of neighborhoods.

2) In its recent report Racial Isolation in the Public Schools, the United States Civil Rights Commission made this statement:

> The outcomes of education for Negro students are influenced by a number of factors including students' home backgrounds, the quality of education provided in their schools, and the social class background of their classmates. In addition to these factors, the racial composition of schools appears to be a distinct element. Racial isolation in the schools tends to lower students' achievement, restrict their aspirations,

> and impair their sense of being able to affect their own destiny.
>
> By contrast, Negro children in predominantly white schools more often score higher on achievement tests, develop higher aspirations, and have a firmer sense of control over their own destinies.
>
> Differences in performance, attitudes, and aspirations occur most often when Negroes are in majority-white schools. Negro children in schools that are majority-Negro often fail to do better than Negro children in all-Negro schools. In addition, the results stemming from desegregated schools tend to be most positive for those Negro children who began their attendance at desegregated schools in the earlier elementary grades.[1]

3) To this date, there has been no research report which indicates that the academic performance of white students suffers when they attend school with Negro students. Indeed, what research evidence is available to this time tends to indicate that both white and Negro students improve their achievement levels in desegregated schools.

4) From time to time, Negro communities request that they be able to keep "their" schools. Sometimes this is done under pressure from the white community which desires to maintain segregated schools, sometimes it is due to Negro pride in a particular school, and

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1. United States Commission on Civil Rights, Racial Isolation in the Public Schools, Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1967, Pp. 113-114.

> sometimes it is done because Negroes do not desire their children to attend school with white students. The fact is that neither Negro nor white citizens have a constitutional right to segregated schools.

SUMMARY

Negro citizens in south Dade County have observed the closing of a number of Negro schools in other portions of the county. Meanwhile, white citizens have seen a number of formerly white schools become desegregated and then resegregated as Negro families moved into the community and white families moved out. It appears that the only method of preventing the formation of a de facto segregated school system is to draw school attendance boundaries in such a way that there will be a sizable minority of Negro students in all schools.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENTS

The primary question to be decided before conclusions can be drawn as to the number or location of future school buildings is the number and location of the people whose children will attend school in those buildings. The survey team has directed its attention towards the number and location of children by making two separate studies: one of the population dynamics of south Dade County, and one of the trends in enrollments in the schools which serve that portion of the county. In this chapter, population and enrollment are each treated in a separate section, with the information drawn together in the summary.

POPULATION DYNAMICS OF SOUTH DADE COUNTY

The population data presented in this chapter are all based upon a study of the various analysis areas, which are numbered and identified on the map which is included with the report of this study.

This area, until approximately 20 years ago, was primarily a rural agricultural section with most of the population, both white and Negro, involved in agriculture or related industries. Most of the white population lived in the city of Homestead. There were, however, several smaller rural communities scattered along U. S. Route #1. The Negro population followed the typical rural Southern

pattern with each white settlement having a satellite Negro "quarter." The housing boom in Dade County spread into this area after World War II and the nature of the economic and population make-up changed to a predominantly urban "bedroom" area with most of the population involved in non-agricultural work in Dade County. The original rural pattern persists however in the distribution of the Negro population. This area is still in a state of transition and the population make-up is complicated by the growth of medium to high priced single family homes and estates surrounding the old rural communities and incidentally, surrounding the old Negro "quarters."

Several factors complicate the development of a stable community. Among the more significant factors are: (1) The decline of agricultural employment as a natural result of the preemption of farm land for houses with the resultant chronic unemployment among the Negroes; (2) The emergence of a middle-class Negro community in Richmond Heights that has produced an economic as well as racial segregation factor for the original Negro inhabitants; and (3) Zoning restrictions and unavailability of land is restricting the expansion of the Negro communities, resulting in an increased population density in these areas.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

There are three variables which have an effect upon the trends in the population of any area. These are: (1) the birth

rate, (2) the death rate, and (3) the net in-migration. While the birth and death rates are easy to understand, it must be realized that the figures for net in-migration consist of the total numbers of persons moving into the area less the total number of persons leaving the area on a permanent basis.

Birth data from the Dade County Health Department are shown on Table I. These data, which are for the entire county, show a great difference between the rate of births in the Negro population and the white birth rate: the Negro rate being more than double that of the white.

Also, in terms of absolute numbers, white births are declining while Negro births are increasing. Table II indicates that there has been a downward trend in the birth rate of the total population over a period of years.

The death rates, which are presented on Tables III and IV, indicate that the death rate among Negroes is lower than among whites. This is logical when examined in relation to the birth rates, and indicates that the Negro population of Dade County is younger than the white group.

Certain data can be extrapolated from these preceding four tables, to indicate that during 1966 there were 12,274 white births and 5,211 Negro births for a total of 17,485. This was with a birth rate for Negroes of 27.2 per 1,000 population and for whites 11.3 per 1,000. At the same time, the death rate

TABLE I

Dade County Birth Rates by Race, 1964-66[2]

	White		Negro		Total	
Year	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
1964	13.2	13,735	27.1	4,980	17.1	18,715
1965	11.8	12,461	26.7	4,983	15.6	17,444
1966	11.3	12,274	27.2	5,211	15.3	17,485

2. Data from Dade County Health Department

TABLE II

Number of Births and Birth Rate, Total Dade County
1950-1966[3]

Calendar Year	June 30 Population	Number of Births	Birth rate per 1,000
1950	505,100	10,503	20.8
1951	543,970	11,381	20.9
1952	579,250	12,013	20.7
1953	630,790	13,169	20.9
1954	672,660	13,894	20.7
1955	718,800	15,400	21.4
1956	772,900	17,746	23.0
1957	834,550	18,672	22.4
1958	879,000	19,129	21.8
1959	909,930	19,217	21.1
1960	944,450	19,658	20.8
1961	990,950	19,545	19.7
1962	1,056,620	19,686	18.6
1963	1,081,390	18,933	17.5
1964	1,093,600	18,715	17.1
1965	1,114,000	17,444	15.6
1966	1,145,410	17,485	15.3

3. Data from Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department

TABLE III

Dade County Death Rates by Race, 1964-66[4]

	White		Negro		Total	
Year	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
1964	9.4	8,588	6.7	1,236	9.2	9,824
1965	9.3	9,189	7.2	1,339	9.1	10,528
1966	9.4	9,561	7.5	1,441	9.2	11,002

4. Data from Dade County Health Department

TABLE IV

Number of Deaths and Death Rate, Total Dade County
1950-1966[5]

Calender Year	June 30 Population	Number of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000
1950	505,100	3,955	7.8
1951	543,970	4,246	7.8
1952	579,250	4,623	8.0
1953	630,790	4,958	7.9
1954	672,660	5,171	7.7
1955	718,800	5,694	7.9
1956	772,900	6,904	8.9
1957	834,550	7,171	8.6
1958	879,000	7,839	8.9
1959	909,930	8,023	8.8
1960	944,450	8,281	8.8
1961	990,950	8,759	8.8
1962	1,056,620	9,334	8.8
1963	1,081,390	9,745	9.0
1964	1,093,600	9,824	9.2
1965	1,114,000	10,528	9.1
1966	1,145,410	11,002	9.2

5. Data from Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department.

among Negroes was lower (7.5 per 1,000) than among whites (9.4 per 1,000). In combining these figures, it can be seen that each year there is a .25% natural increase among whites and a 1.97% natural increase among Negroes.

All of the above data must then be considered according to the South Dade County area. Table V is a tabulation of population by race in the 22 analysis areas shown on the map accompanying this report. The table indicates that as of 1967, there was a total population of 134,785 persons living in the analysis areas, broken down into 101,005 whites and 33,780 Negroes. If the white and Negro birth rates based upon the entire county are applied to the populations in the southern end of the country, an approximation of the number of births by race can be determined.

A south Dade white population of 101,005 with a birth rate of 11.3 per 1,000 would mean that there would be approximately 1,141 white children born in the analysis areas during 1967. At the same time, a Negro population of 33,780 people with a birth rate of 27.2 per 1,000 would mean that 919 Negro children would be born. While the total number of births would be 2,060, 44.6% of these children will be Negro and 53.4% white. What this means is that a smaller population group with a larger birth rate will result in a group of school age children within several years which is out of proportion to the size of the population group.

In a rapidly expanding area such as South Florida, the effects of in-migration must also be considered. These persons

TABLE V

POPULATION OF SOUTH DADE COUNTY, 1960-1971, BY RACE AND TOTAL

Analysis Area	1960 White	1960 Negro	1960 Total	1966 White	1966 Negro	1966 Total	1971 White	1971 Negro	1971 Total
1	2,140	234	2,374	7,644	800	8,444	13,772	1,093	14,865
2	5,469	353	5,822	10,405	700	11,105	18,915	956	19,871
3	1,818	1	1,819	3,687	---	3,687	6,701	-----	6,701
4	5,947	23	5,970	7,396	---	7,396	13,432	-----	13,432
5	547	4	551	1,213	---	1,213	2,010	-----	2,010
6	5,477	18	5,495	8,161	---	8,161	14,835	-----	14,835
7	1,166	9,467	10,633	1,989	16,092	18,081	3,613	22,044	25,657
8	4,175	23	4,198	6,778	---	6,778	12,321	-----	12,321
9	2,323	109	2,432	2,610	130	2,740	3,300	200	3,500
10	4,301	893	5,194	5,362	1,098	6,460	9,745	1,501	11,246
11	8,124	650	8,774	13,047	1,042	14,089	23,717	1,424	25,141
12	1,049	1,538	2,587	1,000	1,862	2,862	1,000	2,549	3,549
13	921	2,168	3,089	1,231	2,870	4,101	2,235	3,929	6,164
14	4,154	76	4,230	4,686	85	4,771	8,516	116	8,632
15	3,814	13	3,827	4,702	---	4,702	8,546	-----	8,546
16	2,257	120	2,377	2,456	129	2,585	4,464	176	4,640
17	2,204	726	2,930	2,714	856	3,570	4,931	1,171	6,102
18	7,052	1,249	8,301	7,980	1,471	9,451	14,506	2,012	16,518
19	1,984	5,463	7,447	2,330	6,297	8,627	4,233	8,625	12,858
20	2,189	16	2,205	2,537	16	2,553	4,611	---	4,611
21	1,788	283	2,071	2,007	326	2,333	3,645	470	4,115
22	981	3	984	1,070	6	1,076	1,942	---	1,942
Totals	69,880	23,430	93,310	101,005	33,780	134,785	180,990	46,266	227,256

who move into the area from other regions of the United States as well as from other countries can be typified as primarily families with school age children and retirees. They are most often white. The net in-migration, determined by subtracting those who move out from those who move in, for the period June 30, 1950 to June 30, 1966, is shown on Table VI.

Referring back to Table V, the 1971 projected populations by analysis areas have been determined by a consideration of all three of the affectors of population: birth rate, death rate, and in-migration. Based upon the study of the data, it appears that the total increase in population will be primarily due to the Negro birth rate and the in-migration of whites. Also, it appears probable that the ratio of Negro children to white children in the elementary schools will increase in the future because of the Negro birth rate, but because the white in-migration includes more junior and senior high school children, the ratio between the races in the secondary schools will remain relatively constant.

SCHOOL AGE POPULATION TRENDS

A study of the number of school age children in the population is necessary to determine the potential number of pupils to be educated in the future. It cannot, however, be expected that all of the potential students will actually enroll in the regular classes of the public schools. Some of the children will attend the private or parochial schools, both locally and out of

TABLE VI

NET IN-MIGRATION FOR DADE COUNTY
June 30, 1950 through June 30, 1966[6]

Period	Net In-Migration		Population at End of Period
	Amount	Per 1,000	
As of June 30, 1950			505,100
June 30, 1950-June 30, 1951	32,000	61.0	543,970
June 30, 1951-June 30, 1952	28,230	50.3	579,250
June 30, 1952-June 30, 1953	43,730	72.3	630,790
June 30, 1953-June 30, 1954	33,400	51.3	672,660
June 30, 1954-June 30, 1955	36,940	53.1	718,800
June 30, 1955-June 30, 1956	44,000	59.0	772,900
June 30, 1956-June 30, 1957	50,470	62.8	834,550
June 30, 1957-June 30, 1958	33,190	38.7	879,000
June 30, 1958-June 30, 1959	19,390	21.6	909,930
June 30, 1959-June 30, 1960	23,370	25.2	944,450
June 30, 1960-June 30, 1961	35,200	36.3	990,950
June 30, 1961-June 30, 1962	55,080	53.8	1,056,620
June 30, 1962-June 30, 1963	15,110	14.1	1,081,390
June 30, 1963-June 30, 1964	3,280	3.0	1,093,600
June 30, 1964-June 30, 1965	12,860	10.7	1,114,000
June 30, 1965-June 30, 1966	24,350	21.2	1,145,410

6. Data from Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department.

the area. Others will require special types of educational opportunities not available in the regular school program. The data are presented in four tables: (1) the total population aged 0-18 years, (2) the population aged 0-11 years, (3) the number of 12-14 year-old children, and (4) children aged 15-17 years.

Table VII lists the 0-18 year-old population by analysis area and race for 1966 and projected into 1971. According to this projection, the total number of children in the South Dade area will increase from 40,588 to 68,753 during the five year period. Analysis areas 1-6, 7, 14-18, and 20-22 will almost double in the number of children.

As is shown on Table VIII, it is expected that the population from which senior high school students are drawn will increase roughly from 6,000 to 10,000 by 1971. These are the children aged from 15 to 17 years.

While the population of senior high school aged children is expected to reach 166% of its 1966 total by 1971, the data on Table IX illustrate that the junior high school aged population is growing somewhat more rapidly -- reaching 171% of the 1966 figure in 1971. The increasing number of 12 to 14-year-olds is also more impressive when it is realized that a higher proportion of these children are in school than of older children.

The study of birth rates, death rates, and net in-migration has also demonstrated that there will be a similar increase in

TABLE VII

1966 POPULATION AGED 0-18 YEARS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY, AND PROJECTION TO 1971

Analysis Area	1966			1971		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
1	2,365	220	2,585	4,262	317	4,579
2	3,220	95	3,315	5,856	262	6,118
3	1,139	-	1,139	2,073	-	2,073
4	2,474	-	2,474	4,158	-	4,158
5	374	-	374	621	-	621
6	2,525	-	2,525	4,592	-	4,592
7	616	4,448	5,064	1,118	6,095	7,213
8	2,097	-	2,097	3,813	-	3,813
9	809	30	839	1,020	56	1,076
10	1,658	302	1,960	3,010	413	3,423
11	3,971	286	4,257	7,344	354	7,698
12	310	521	831	310	699	1,009
13	379	792	1,171	690	1,084	1,774
14	1,449	23	1,472	2,635	32	2,667
15	1,454	-	1,454	2,646	-	2,646
16	760	36	796	1,380	48	1,428
17	839	234	1,073	1,526	321	1,847
18	2,470	408	2,878	4,490	555	5,045
19	720	1,740	2,460	1,309	2,384	3,693
20	785	-	785	1,426	-	1,426
21	620	89	709	1,127	127	1,254
22	330	-	330	600	-	600
Total	31,364	9,224	40,588	56,006	12,747	68,753

TABLE VIII

1966 POPULATION AGED 15-17 YEARS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY, WITH PROJECTION TO 1971

Analysis Area	1966			1971		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
1	386	28	414	695	38	733
2	525	12	537	955	34	989
3	186	-	186	338	-	338
4	373	-	373	678	-	678
5	61	-	61	101	-	101
6	412	-	412	749	-	749
7	100	576	676	182	790	972
8	342	-	342	622	-	622
9	13	4	17	166	7	173
10	270	39	309	490	53	543
11	591	37	628	1,198	50	1,248
12	50	66	116	50	91	141
13	62	102	164	112	140	252
14	236	3	239	430	4	434
15	237	-	237	432	-	432
16	124	5	129	225	6	231
17	137	30	167	249	41	290
18	403	52	455	732	72	804
19	117	225	342	213	309	522
20	128	-	128	232	-	232
21	101	11	112	184	16	200
22	54	-	54	98	-	98
Totals	4,908	1,190	6,098	9,131	1,651	10,782

TABLE IX

1966 POPULATION AGED 12-14 YEARS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY, AND PROJECTION TO 1971

Analysis Area	1966			1971		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
1	395	45	440	712	60	772
2	538	19	557	979	53	1,032
3	190	-	190	346	-	346
4	382	-	382	695	-	695
5	62	-	62	104	-	104
6	422	-	422	767	-	767
7	102	908	1,010	187	1,244	1,431
8	350	-	350	637	-	637
9	14	6	20	170	11	181
10	277	61	338	500	84	584
11	675	58	733	1,228	80	1,308
12	51	104	155	51	143	194
13	63	162	225	115	221	336
14	242	5	247	440	6	446
15	243	-	243	442	-	442
16	127	7	134	230	10	240
17	140	48	188	255	66	321
18	413	83	496	750	113	863
19	120	355	475	219	486	705
20	131	-	131	238	-	238
21	103	18	121	188	26	214
22	55	-	55	100	-	100
Totals	5,095	1,879	6,974	9,353	2,603	11,956

numbers of pre-school and elementary aged children, as shown on Table X. The total of 27,516 Negro and white children 0-11 years old will increase to 46,015 over the five year period.

GENERAL POPULATION CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the population trends indicates a rate of current growth of approximately 7% annually, with a tendency toward a gradual reduction of that growth rate of about .5% per year. Based upon past growth and likely future expansion, the data indicate a doubling of the South Dade County population within the next ten years. By that time, the percentage of Negro residents will be approximately 30%.

The economic base support for Dade County indicates that 53.2% of total income is derived from tourists and non-working residents. With the community based so heavily on such a foundation, this factor would result in an immediate brake on population growth if the United States were to suffer a moderate to severe economic reversal.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY AND TRENDS

We have seen from the analysis of demographic data that the South Dade area has potential for a very rapid growth in school enrollments in the next 5 or 10 years. The amount of in-migration, the proportion of young married women in the population, the racial distribution, and other factors all tend to insure a faster growth rate in the number of public school

TABLE X

1966 POPULATION AGED 0-11 YEARS IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY,
WITH PROJECTION TO 1971

Analysis Area	1966 White	1966 Negro	1966 Total	1971 White	1971 Negro	1971 Total
1	1,584	147	1,731	2,855	219	3,074
2	2,157	64	2,221	3,922	175	4,097
3	763	-	763	1,389	-	1,389
4	1,719	-	1,719	2,785	-	2,785
5	251	-	251	416	-	416
6	1,691	-	1,691	3,076	-	3,076
7	414	2,964	3,378	749	4,061	4,810
8	1,405	-	1,405	2,554	-	2,554
9	782	20	802	684	38	722
10	1,111	202	1,313	2,020	276	2,296
11	2,705	191	2,896	4,918	224	5,142
12	209	351	560	209	465	674
13	254	528	782	463	723	1,186
14	971	15	986	1,765	22	1,787
15	974	-	974	1,772	-	1,772
16	509	24	533	925	32	957
17	562	156	718	1,022	214	1,236
18	1,654	273	1,927	3,008	370	3,378
19	483	1,160	1,643	877	1,589	2,466
20	526	-	526	956	-	956
21	416	60	476	755	85	840
22	221	-	221	402	-	402
Total	21,361	6,155	27,516	37,522	8,493	46,015

pupils than might be found in most other areas of Dade County. It is customary in planning for future school building needs to relate these demographic characteristics of the community to a projection of pupil enrollments based on the actual number of pupils in membership in past years.

ENROLLMENTS FOR GRADES 1-12, 1962-1966

Actual enrollments in grades 1 through 12 as of September for the years 1962 through 1966 are shown in Table XI. All Dade County schools south of North Kendall Drive are represented in the figures. Consequently, enrollments for Miami Killian Senior, Richmond Heights Junior, and Kenwood, Martin, and Vineland Elementary Schools are included.

Enrollments increased from 23,648 pupils in September, 1962 to 32,139 in September, 1966. A yearly gain averaging just about 2,000 pupils was made during this period.

An average annual increase of 7.2% pupil enrollment was experienced by the South Dade area schools for the 5-year period. This South Dade area rate was much greater than the average annual growth rate of 2% for the total Dade County school population for the same 5-year period.

Enrollment data from Table XI are summarized in Table XII by typical grade level groupings. The grade levels in Table XII which will have the greatest effect on secondary school enrollments in the next 5 years are grades 4 through 6 and 7 through 9.

TABLE XI

SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENT'S SOUTH DADE AREA SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12 ACTUAL, 1962-66

GRADE LEVEL	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	2,976	3,039	3,304	3,342	3,406
2	2,487	2,894	3,093	3,187	3,296
3	2,469	2,645	2,966	3,193	3,215
4	2,286	2,591	2,741	2,994	3,201
5	2,146	2,372	2,637	2,770	3,093
6	2,026	2,203	2,431	2,708	2,767
7	2,022	2,093	2,277	2,433	2,600
8	1,795	1,825	2,001	2,253	2,416
9	1,784	1,706	1,883	2,047	2,419
10	1,588	1,849	1,840	2,039	2,351
11	1,222	1,453	1,631	1,680	1,829
12	847	1,112	1,314	1,463	1,546
TOTAL	23,648	25,782	28,118	30,109	32,139

September membership figures, 1962-66, from Adminstrative Research Office, Dade County Public Schools.

Grades 1-6 include Kenwood, Martin, and Vineland Elementary Schools which are in the Southwest District.

Grades 6-9 include Richmond Heights Junior High School which is in the Southwest District.

Grades 9-11 include the Miami Killian Senior High School which is in the Southwest District.

Miami Heights and Richmond Elementary Schools were first opened in 1963; and Colonial Drive Elementary and Miami Killian Senior High in 1966.

Special education students are not included in membership figures.

TABLE XII

SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENTS SOUTH DADE AREA SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-12 ACTUAL, 1962-66
SUMMARIZED BY GRADE LEVEL GROUPS

GRADE LEVEL	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1-3	7,932	8,578	9,363	9,722	9,917
4-6	6,458	7,166	7,809	8,472	9,061
1-6	14,390	15,744	17,172	18,194	18,978
7-9	5,601	5,624	6,161	6,733	7,435
10-12	3,657	4,414	4,785	5,182	5,726
7-12	9,258	10,038	10,946	11,915	13,161
1-12	23,648	25,782	28,118	30,109	32,139

September membership figures, 1962-66, from Administrative Research Office, Dade County Public Schools.

Kenwood, Martin, and Vineland Elementary Schools, Richmond Heights Junior High School, and Miami Killian Senior High School -- all in the Southwest District-- are included in these figures.

Special education students are not included.

An average annual increase of 8% was made in pupil enrollment in grades 4 through 6 during the past 5 years and an average annual gain of 6.6% for grades 7 through 9.

ENROLLMENTS FOR GRADES 6-12, 1967-1971

The enrollment projections beginning with the fall of 1967 for the same South Dade area schools (Table XIII) are based upon pupil survival rates from one grade level to the next for the past 5 years. At certain levels where figures tended to be misleading, survival rates for the total Dade County system were balanced in with those of the South Dade area.

Projected enrollment data from Table XIII are summarized in Table XIV by typical secondary grade level combinations: junior high 7-9, senior high 10-12; junior high 7-8, senior high 9-12; and middle school 6-8, senior high 9-12.

A major concern of this survey was an evaluation of building facilities at the secondary level. While it was necessary to house a total of 13,161 secondary school pupils (7,435 in grades 7-9 and 5,726 in grades 10-12) as of September, 1966, it is indicated that it will be necessary to accommodate 20,026 secondary pupils (11,260 in grades 7-9 and 8,766 in grades 10-12) in September, 1971 only 5 years hence. It should be noted that the estimated time required to plan a modern secondary school building and have it available for occupancy is 3 years. Assuming that existing secondary structures in the South Dade area are being utilized to capacity, secondary

TABLE XIII

SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENTS SOUTH DADE AREA SCHOOLS
GRADES 6-12 PROJECTED, 1967-71

GRADE LEVEL	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
6	3,186	3,429	3,582	3,819	3,907
7	2,822	3,250	3,498	3,654	3,895
8	2,626	2,850	3,283	3,533	3,691
9	2,513	2,731	2,964	3,414	3,674
10	2,540	2,639	2,868	3,112	3,585
11	2,139	2,311	2,421	2,610	2,832
12	1,646	1,925	2,080	2,179	2,349

Kenwood, Martin, and Vineland Elementary Schools, Richmond Heights Junior High School, and Miami Killian Senior High School--all in the Southwest District--are included in these figures.

TABLE XIV

SEPTEMBER ENROLLMENTS SOUTH DADE AREA SCHOOLS
GRADES 6-12 PROJECTED, 1967-71
SUMMARIZED BY GRADE LEVEL GROUPS

GRADE LEVELS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
7-9	7,961	8,831	9,745	10,601	11,260
10-12	6,325	6,875	7,369	7,901	8,766
7-8	5,448	6,100	6,781	7,187	7,586
9-12	8,838	9,606	10,333	11,315	12,440
6-8	8,634	9,529	10,363	11,006	11,493
9-12	8,838	9,606	10,333	11,315	12,440
7-12	14,286	15,706	17,114	18,502	20,026

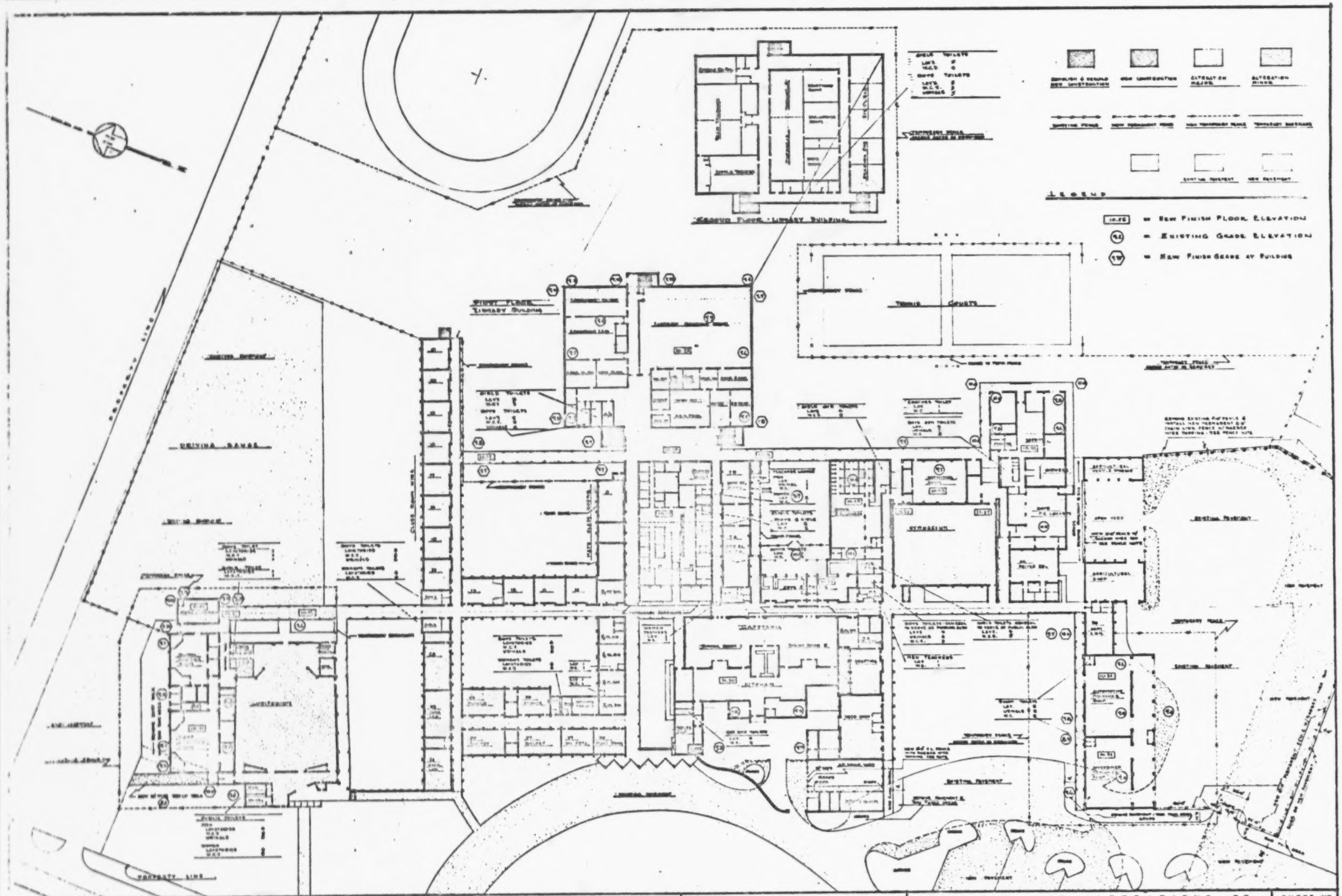
Kenwood, Martin, and Vineland Elementary Schools, Richmond Heights Junior High School, and Miami Killian Senior High School--all in the Southwest District--are included in these figures.

enrollment projections would suggest a need in the area for the addition of at least 2 junior high schools and 1 senior high in the next 5 years. Specific recommendations based on community demographic factors and pupil enrollment trends will be made in the final chapter of this report.

SUMMARY

Florida living has not lost its appeal to thousands of persons living in the North, and this in-migration combined with the normal pattern of population increase promises to push Dade County's population even higher. As Dade's population has increased, the amount of remaining buildable land has decreased. At the present time, most of this land is located in the southern part of the county. An analysis of population patterns and trends indicates that there will be approximately 227,250 persons in 1971 where there were about 135,000 in 1966. These persons will include approximately 181,000 whites and 46,000 Negroes.

As the general population increases, school enrollments will grow apace. It is projected that the number of children attending public secondary schools in the area will increase from 9,258 in 1962 and 13,161 in 1966 to 20,026 in 1971. Elementary school load will increase proportionately.



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DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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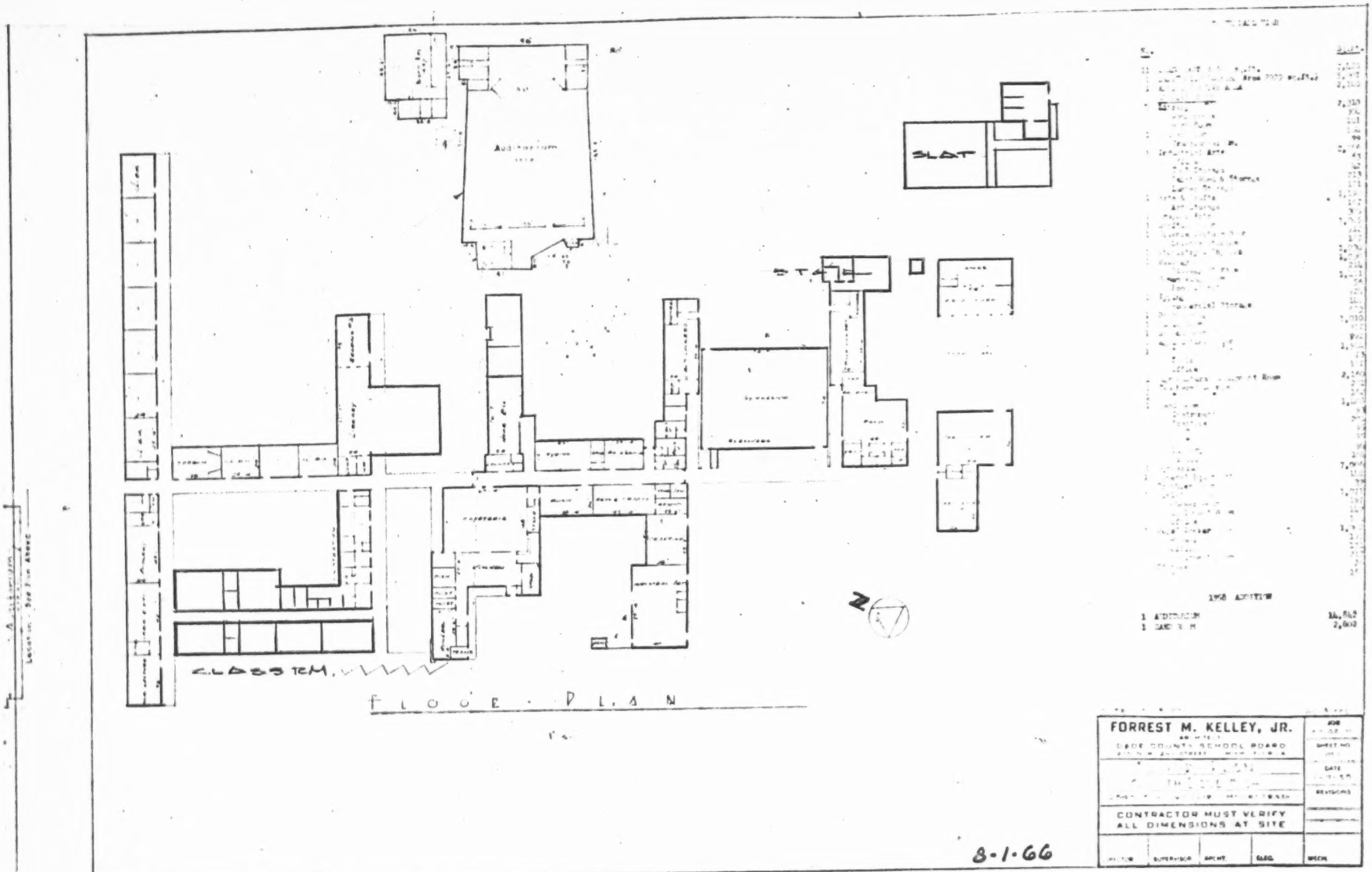
ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO
SOUTH DADE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
GENERAL PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"

SHEET NO A-2 OF SHEETS



FLOOR · PLAN

1958 ADDITION

1 ADDITION	16,512
1 ADD'L F.M.	2,640

FORREST M. KELLEY, JR.
DADE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT SITE

8-1-66

CHAPTER IV

BUILDINGS

The school plant in many ways represents the community's concrete expression of its educational philosophy. Both the quantity and quality of building facilities can have a profound effect on the instructional program and the educational outputs of the school system.

In this chapter the individual schools in the South Dade area are evaluated as to the number of pupils that should be housed in each building. There is no consideration made for the housing of kindergarten pupils in the elementary buildings, since current board policy does not provide for county-wide kindergarten enrollment. It is quite likely in the next few years, however, that housing will have to be found for kindergarten pupils, and this alone in the South Dade area would entail an additional need of up to 50 primary classrooms.[1]

While the survey team visited each school in the area under study, attention was given primarily to the Mays Junior-Senior and the South Dade Senior high school buildings with minor emphasis on the other secondary buildings and the elementary schools.

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1. A maximum housing figure for kindergarten teaching stations would be 70 pupils comprising two half-day sessions of 35 pupils each.

In order to assist readers of the report to understand the locations of the various school buildings mentioned, Table XV lists the schools by code letter. These letters can then be used to identify specific schools on the map accompanying this study.

ELEMENTARY BUILDINGS

The school buildings and pupil enrollments are so fluid in the South Dade area that it becomes extremely difficult to say that "the area needs so many elementary classrooms" at any given time. The constant moving around of portable buildings, the continuous construction of new units, and the large number of migrant pupils make it necessary to use great caution in the analysis of any data on the subject. Furthermore, it was not intended that the survey team should consider elementary building needs except as they might relate to the over-all educational housing problems of the area.

A rating of each elementary school's desirable pupil capacity is shown in Table XVI. These figures are based on 30 pupils per standard classroom.[1] The capacity of South Dade elementary schools in 1966-67 was 15,600 pupils compared to a September enrollment of 18,978. Based on these figures an additional 113 elementary classrooms would be needed immediately if all pupils were to be placed in permanent type buildings.

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1. The National Council on Schoolhouse Construction recommends 35 square feet of space for each primary pupil and 30 square feet for each intermediate pupil. Dade County Schools have up until recently been following a pattern of 27 and 25 square feet respectively, and many of the South Dade area elementary classrooms fall below this standard.

TABLE XV

MAP CODE LETTERS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS
IN SOUTH DADE COUNTY

Elementary Schools (Black letters in white circles)				Secondary Schools (White letters in black circles)	
A.	Air Base	O.	Miami Heights	A.	Cutler Ridge Jr. H.S.
B.	Avocado	P.	Moton, R. R.	B.	Homestead Jr. H. S.
C.	Colonial Drive	Q.	Naranja	C.	Palmetto Jr. H. S.
D.	Cooper, N. K.	R.	Palmetto	D.	Redlands Jr. H. S.
E.	Coral Reef	S.	Perrine	E.	Richmond Heights Jr. H.S.
F.	Cutler Ridge	T.	Pine Villa	F.	West Homestead Jr. H.S.
G.	Florida City	U.	Pinecrest	G.	Miami Killian H. S.
H.	Goulds	V.	Redlands	H.	Mays Jr.-Sr. H. S.
I.	Gulfstream	W.	Redondo	I.	Miami Palmetto H. S.
J.	Howard Drive	X.	Richmond Heights	J.	South Dade H. S.
K.	Kenwood	Y.	South Miami Heights		
L.	Leisure City	Z.	Vineland		
M.	Lewis, A. L.	AA.	West Homestead		
N.	Martin, F. C.	BB.	Whispering Pines		

TABLE XVI

PUPIL CAPACITY AND ESTIMATED CLASSROOM NEEDS
SOUTH DADE AREA ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
GRADES 1-6, 1966-67

SCHOOLS	DESIRABLE CAPACITY	ENROLLMENT SEPTEMBER, 1966	ESTIMATED CLASSROOM NEEDS	PORTABLES ON SITE
Air Base	810	1,152	+11	10
Avocado	600	533	-1	-
Colonial Drive	600	655[1]	+4	-
Neva K. Cooper	300[2]	453	+11	3
Coral Reef	600	650	+ 3	3
Cutler Ridge	720	1,178	+17	12[3]
Florida City	360	298	+ 2	-
Goulds	360	317	- 1	1
Gulfstream	600	723	+ 4	4
Howard Drive	600	796	+ 7	6
Leisure City	600	585	+ 6	5
A.L. Lewis	600	673	+ 3	4
Miami Heights	600	671	+ 3	4
R.R. Moton	810	637	- 5	3
Naranja	600	443	- 3	-
Palmetto	600	902	+10	9
Perrine	420	517	+ 4	5
Pinecrest	600	738	+ 6	4
Pinevilla	600	996	+13	16
Redland	510	480	+ 2	3
Redondo	360	350	+ 1	-
Richmond	570	612	+ 2	4
South Miami Heights	600	917	+12	10
West Homestead	600	557[4]	- 1	9
Kenwood	570	998	+15	13
Martin, F.C.	810	1,080[5]	+15	9
Vineland	600	817	+ 7	6
Richmond Heights Jr.[5]		250		
TOTAL	15,600	18,978	147	143

1. The building was not occupied in September, 1966.
2. Thirteen classrooms constructed in 1913 are now in use but are undesirable for housing.
3. In addition four first grades are housed in church buildings.
4. Additional 307 pupils in grades 7-8 were housed.
5. Additional 250 grade 6 pupils enrolled Richmond Heights Junior.

However, because of the large influx of migrant pupils during the school year[2] and the undesirability for pupil housing of 13 classrooms constructed in 1913 at the Neva K. Cooper School, the estimate of classroom needs in Table XVI has been set at 147.[3] The reasonable accuracy of this estimate is supported by the number of portable building units (143) currently located on elementary school sites in the South Dade area. Many of these units are in poor condition.

At current growth rates at least 30 new classrooms will be needed each year at the elementary level. If provisions were made for kindergarten attendance, an additional 25 to 40 classrooms would be needed initially depending on various attendance factors. Now under construction in the area and available in the fall of 1967 will be the Whispering Pines Elementary School and three six-pack additions to existing structures.[4] By later fall 4 additional six-packs should be finished. These together will provide the equivalent of 62 new classrooms.

In summary, the equivalent of a new elementary school and two six-pack additions to present buildings will be required

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2. February, 1967 enrollment in these same schools was 20,260 pupils, an increase over September, 1966 of 1282.

3. This estimate allows for over half of the migrant pupils to be housed in portable units.

4. South Miami Heights, Pine Villa, and Palmetto.

annually just to keep up with the growth in pupil enrollments. Going into the 1967-68 school year, the equivalent of four additional elementary schools would be needed to remove pupils from portable structures or overcrowded permanent buildings. As kindergarten attendance is made available, the equivalent of one to two additional schools will become necessary for initial housing.

SECONDARY BUILDINGS

It is rather difficult to discuss secondary building capacities in Dade County because of the three formulas used by the County for establishing capacity ratings. These are known as Regular School Day, Minimum, Regular School Day, Maximum, and Extended School Day, Maximum.[1] The first formula is defined as the ideal number of children for a given facility on a six-period day, the second as the number of children for which the facility was constructed beyond which the school can said to be overcrowded on a six-period day, and the third as the Regular School Day, Maximum figure increased by auditorium capacity up to a maximum of 350, on a seven-period or eight-period day.

The survey team decided that the formula most in line with national school building practices was the Regular School

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1. Capacity ratings for secondary schools incorporate a utilization factor developed by the State Department. In most cases in the South Dade area secondary schools, this factor would run at least 85%

Day, Minimum. Pupil capacities for South Dade area secondary schools based on this formula are shown in Table XVII. At the present time, junior high schools in the area have a desirable capacity of 6,963 pupils compared to a February, 1967 enrollment of 7,639 pupils. The three specifically senior high buildings in the area -- Miami Killian, Miami Palmetto, and South Dade -- have a desirable capacity of 6,080 pupils compared to a February, 1967 enrollment of 5,642 pupils.[1]

The ratio of junior high capacities to pupil enrollment as of February, 1967 is misleading, however, since 582 of the Mays student population were in grades 10-12; the Miami Killian Senior High School was absorbing 398 ninth grade pupils; West Homestead Elementary was housing 311 pupils from grades 7-8 who should have been accommodated in a junior high facility; and Richmond Heights Junior High was carrying 250 sixth grade pupils from the F. C. Martin attendance area. In addition, two sixth grade units from the Pine Villa Elementary School were temporarily being housed in the Mays complex.

The opening of Miami Killian has temporarily taken the pressure off senior high school needs in the area but a considerable overcrowding obviously exists at several of the junior

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1. These capacity figures count Mays as a junior high school since the survey team is recommending that a new senior high school be built near the present Mays location and that Mays eventually become a junior high or middle school.

TABLE XVII

PUPIL CAPACITY AND ESTIMATED HOUSING NEEDS
SOUTH DADE AREA SECONDARY SCHOOLS
GRADES 7-12, 1966-71

SCHOOLS	DESIRABLE CAPACITY[1]	ENROLLMENT FEB.,1967	PROJECTED ENROLLMENT SEPT.,1971[2]	1971 ESTIMATED PUPILS ABOVE PRESENT CAPACITY
Junior High Schools:				
Cutler Ridge	1,301	1,732		
Homestead[3]	989	1,043		
Palmetto	1,442	1,755		
Redland	586	742		
Richmond Heights	1,301	1,013[4]		
Mays (Jr.-Sr.)	1,344	645 (7-9)		
Miami Killian (Sr.)		398 (9)		
West Homestead (Elem.)		311 (7-8)		
TOTAL 7-9	6,963	7,639	11,260	4,297
Mays (Jr.-Sr.)		582 (10-12)		
Miami Killian	2,398	1,154 (10-11)		
Miami Palmetto	2,787	2,725		
South Dade[3]	895	1,181		
TOTAL (10-12)	6,080	5,642	8,766	2,686
TOTAL 7-12	13,043[1]	13,281	20,026	6,983

1. Desirable capacity, regular school day, using Dade County rating formulas; extended school day, maximum capacity, would be 16,912.
2. See Table XIV.
3. Construction additions have been budgeted which would increase the desirable capacity of Homestead Junior High to 1,301 and South Dade Senior High to 1,906.
4. Additional 250 grade 6 pupils enrolled.

high schools, particularly Cutler Ridge, Palmetto, and Redlands. Proposed and budgeted construction of additional facilities at the South Dade Senior High School and the Homestead Junior High School would increase the capacity of the area secondary schools by 1,323 pupils.[1]

By September, 1971, however, it is estimated that there will be 4,297 junior high pupils and 2,686 senior high pupils above the present desirable capacity. Assuming that presently budgeted additions are completed at the South Dade Senior and Homestead Junior high schools, there would still be a need for two to three new junior high buildings and one new senior high building by 1971.[2] Such a need will be even more strongly confirmed as secondary schools begin to regroup into 6-8 and 9-12 grade levels, a movement which is gaining some acceleration across the country.

In summary, senior high school buildings in the South Dade area are temporarily adequate but the junior high schools are already overcrowded. The completion of additions to South Dade Senior and Homestead Junior high schools and the shifting

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1. Homestead Junior High School capacity would be increased by 312 pupils, South Dade Senior High School by 1,011 pupils.

2. Assuming current Dade County construction patterns of approximately 1,300 pupils for junior high buildings and 2,400 for senior high buildings.

of ninth grade pupils to the senior high buildings will alleviate some of the junior high problems temporarily. Plans for the construction of a new junior high school are needed immediately, and by 1971 two or three new junior high buildings and a senior high structure in the Mays-Goulds area will be required.

MAYS AND SOUTH DADE

The specific areas of concern which had most to do with the initiation of this study were the South Dade High School and the Mays Junior-Senior High School. Questions had been raised about the expansion of South Dade, about revamping Mays and making it a junior high school, or about developing Mays into a comprehensive senior high school facility.

Currently, neither school has an adequate plant for offering a comprehensive high school program. Today's "comprehensive high schools" are of sufficient size and diversity to provide a reasonably adequate educational program for college preparatory students as well as those graduates who will enter some skilled occupation immediately. To the survey team, the question "Shall additional classrooms be built in the Mays or the South Dade area?" quickly appeared irrelevant. The rate of growth of both the general and school populations in the South District of Dade County in light of existing secondary school plant facilities indicated a definite need for senior high schools capable of offering a comprehensive instructional program to be located in

MAYS JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(Miami Herald photograph)

both the South Dade and Mays areas.

Once it was decided that a large comprehensive type high school would be needed in both areas by 1971, the next decision to be made was whether it was feasible to develop either or both of the present buildings and sites into this type of facility.

THE SOUTH DADE BUILDING AND SITE

The survey team was of the opinion that the present South Dade Senior High School building complex and site can be developed into a first-rate senior high school facility. The site contains 60 acres located at 28401 S. W. 67th Avenue in Homestead. It is a large, attractive, open, and expandable site which already has a well-developed physical education area. Furthermore, the expanded site would be adequate for a large educational park five or ten years from now if the area's land use pattern shifted dramatically from a predominantly agricultural base to a large population center.

A summary of teaching stations at the South Dade School is given in Table XVIII. A floor plan of the present building along with a general plan of the proposed additions and alterations is also presented. The present school plant is not felt to be adequate to meet the future educational needs of the children in the area. One of the great disadvantages of the South Dade building is its tremendous sprawl in relation to its small number of standard operational classrooms. Many of the special area rooms are deficient. The library is completely

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY OF TEACHING STATIONS
SOUTH DADE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

TYPE OF STATION	NUMBER OF ROOMS
Standard Classroom	11
Science Rooms	6
Teachers Workroom	1
Language Lab Rooms	2
Art Room	1
Graphic Arts Room	1
Business Education Rooms	3
Home Economics Suite	3
Woodworking Shop	1
Bandroom	1
Choral Room	1
Vo-Ag Shop	1
Agriculture Classroom	1
Library	1
Cafeteria	1
Auditorium	1
Gymnasium	1
Permanent Potting Shed	1

inadequate as a modern learning center required of a large secondary school. The cafeteria needs enlarging and redecorating. The boys' and girls' locker rooms and the auxiliary gymnasium areas are substandard.

While the present building is inadequate, it is felt that the proposed additions and alterations will serve to complete the educational unit in such a way as to guarantee a sound program. It allows for a much more compact unit with practically the same outer building boundaries but a doubling of the present pupil capacity. Part of the present library will be converted to classroom use and a new two-story library building and learning center constructed. The cafeteria and food service center will be enlarged, and the service areas for the physical education program liberally expanded. The auditorium is sufficiently large to meet the needs of the increase in capacity. Spectator seating in the gymnasium will remain somewhat below standard.

THE MAYS BUILDING AND SITE

The survey team was of the opinion that the present Mays building complex and site cannot be economically developed into a first-rate senior high school facility. The site contains a little over 26 acres and is located at 11700 Hainlain Mill Drive in Goulds just off U. S. Route 1. It is slightly smaller than is recommended for the present number of students, and no further additions should be planned to the present buildings, especially

since six have already been made to the original structure. From a land use standpoint, the Mays site is a potentially good area for commercial development, and it is hemmed in on two sides by the busy highway and Pine Villa Elementary School.

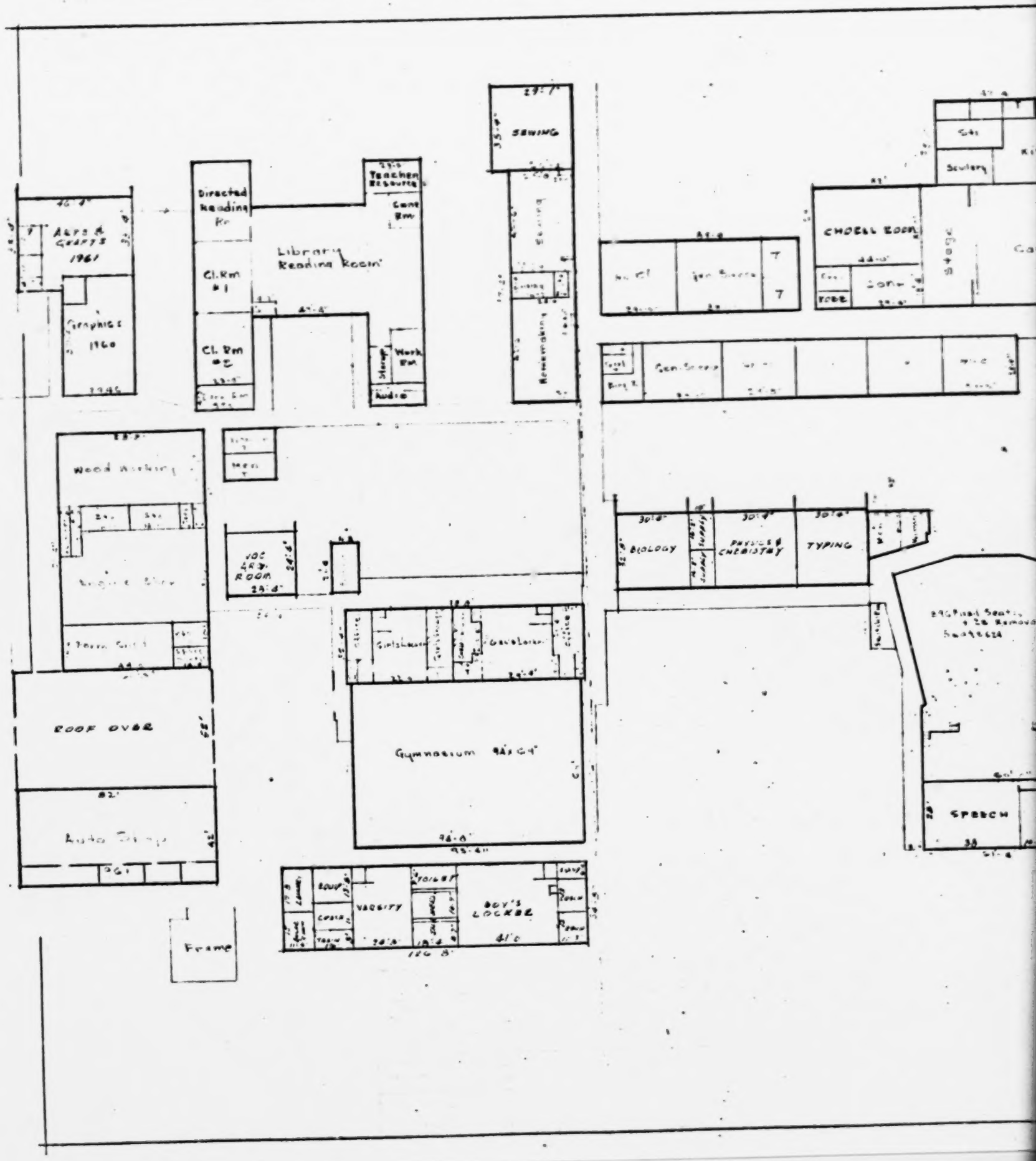
A summary of teaching stations currently available in the Mays School is given in Table XIX. In order to assist readers of the report, a floor plan of the building is included.

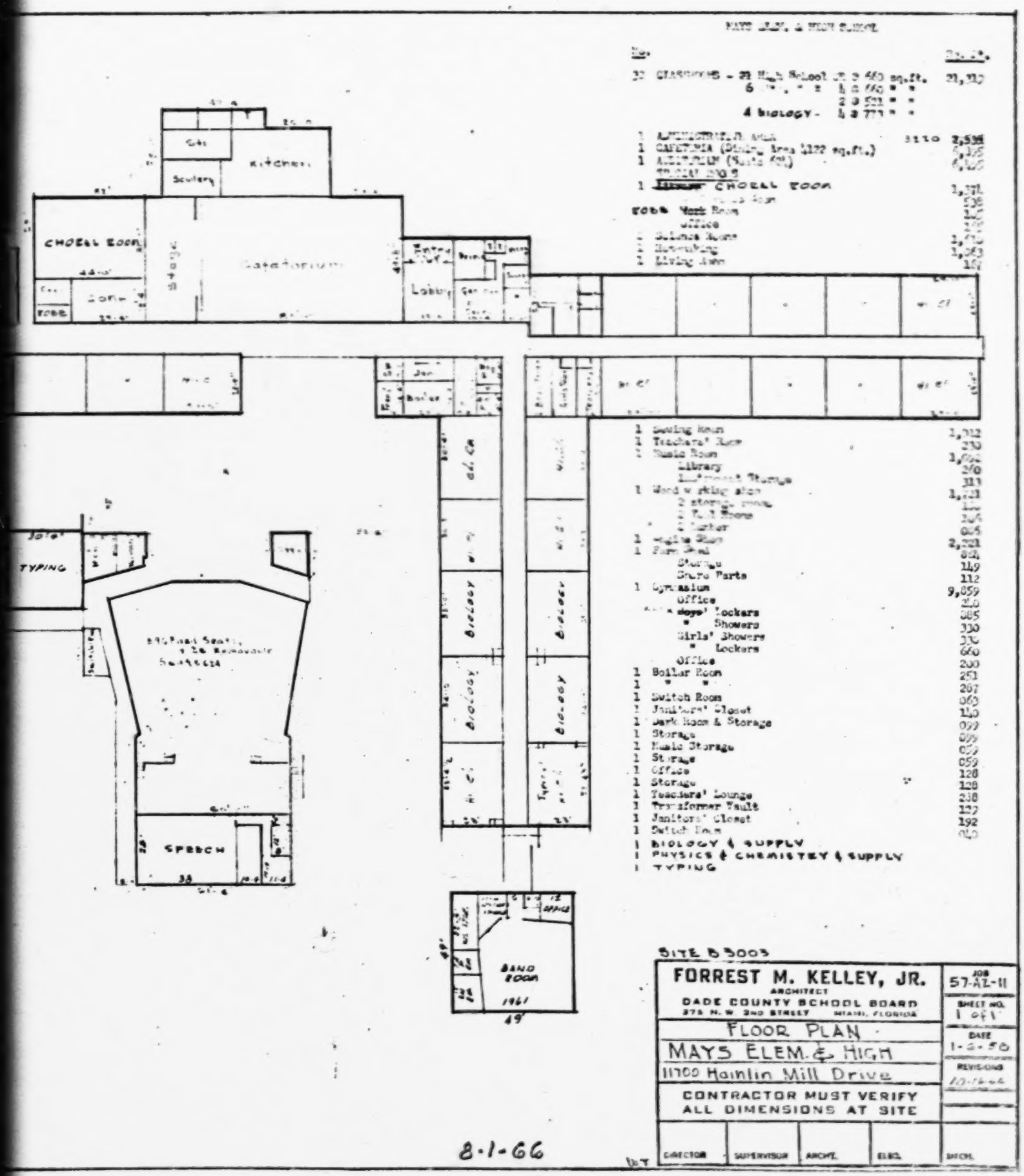
The standard classrooms, biology, and art rooms need redecorating and the entire building needs painting. A considerable amount of floor and ceiling tiling needs to be done, particularly in the building corridors. The corridors of the classroom wings should be remodeled to manage less traffic noise and more light. Much of the classroom furniture needs replacing, and many of the special teaching stations need a considerable amount of basic equipment and furniture, especially the biology, art, and business education rooms. The library, as well as its auxiliary rooms, is in very good condition and of adequate size. Both the gymnasium and the auditorium could easily become excellent facilities for a junior high school. If the building is converted to a junior high school status, the vocational areas could be remodeled to suit the instructional program emerging from the needs of the pupils, keeping much of the present shop facilities. An expanding emphasis might be given to the home economics and business education programs, depending on the pupils who would be in attendance.

TABLE XIX

SUMMARY OF TEACHING STATIONS
MAYS JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ROOM NUMBER	TYPE OF STATION	NUMBER OF ROOMS
1-14, 19, 20, 22, 24-28	Standard Classroom	23
35	Science Rooms	6
15-18, 41, 42	Home Economics Suite	3
31-33	Art Room	1
30	Language Lab	1
34	Reading Lab	1
36	Woodworking Shop	1
37	Engine Shop	1
38	Auto Shop	1
39	Vo-Ag Shop	1
40	Typing Room	1
43	Choral Room	1
	Band Room	1
	Speech Room	1
	Arts and Crafts Room	1
	Graphics Room	1
	Gymnasium	1
	Auditorium	1
	Library	1
	Cafetorium	1


Arts & Crafts 1961
Graphics 1960
Directed Reading Rm
Teachers Resource
Conf Rm
Library Reading Room
Cl. Rm #1
Cl. Rm #2
Storage
Work Rm
Audio
SEWING
Remodeling
CHOIR ROOM
Conf
Wood Working
Metal
JOC ARM ROOM
Girls Locker
Gym Locker
Gymnasium 98'x64'
ROOF OVER
Auto Shop
Frame
VARSITY
TOILET
BOY'S LOCKER
BIOLOGY
PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY
TYPING
SPEECH



No.		Sq. Ft.
32	CLASSROOMS - 21 High School @ 960 sq.ft.	21,120
	6 " " @ 660 " "	
	1 " " @ 521 " "	
	4 biology - 4 @ 771 " "	
1	AUDITORIUM Area	3110 2,536
1	CAFETERIA (Dining Area 1122 sq.ft.)	2,165
1	KITCHEN (Serves 600)	4,400
1	CHORAL ROOM	1,771
	Music Room	536
TOILETS	Men's Room	140
	Office	120
1	Science Room	1,000
1	Homemaking	1,063
1	Living Room	160
1	Sewing Room	1,312
1	Teachers' Room	230
1	Music Room	1,000
	Library	240
	Instructors' Storage	111
1	Woodworking Shop	1,121
	2 storage rooms	120
	2 Tool Rooms	240
	2 Lather	240
1	Welding Shop	2,221
1	Farm Shed	824
	Storage	149
	Spare Parts	112
1	Gymnasium	9,859
	Office	220
	Boys' Lockers	385
	" Showers	330
	Girls' Showers	330
	" Lockers	660
	Office	200
1	Boiler Room	251
1	" "	287
1	Switch Room	063
1	Janitors' Closet	140
1	Work Room & Storage	099
1	Storage	099
1	Music Storage	072
1	Storage	059
1	Office	128
1	Storage	128
1	Teachers' Lounge	238
1	Transformer Vault	122
1	Janitors' Closet	192
1	Switch Room	040
1	BIOLOGY & SUPPLY	
1	PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY & SUPPLY	
1	TYPING	

SITE B 5003

FORREST M. KELLEY, JR. ARCHITECT DADE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD 375 N. W. 2ND STREET MIAMI, FLORIDA	JOB 57-AZ-11 SHEET NO. 1 of 1
FLOOR PLAN	DATE 1-2-58
MAYS ELEM. & HIGH	REVISIONS 10-15-66
11700 Hainlin Mill Drive	
CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT SITE	
DIRECTOR · SUPERVISOR · ARCHT. · ELEC. · MECH.	

8-1-66

Regardless of the future program decided for the Mays school, there are a few areas in the buildings and on the grounds that need to be filled in or cleaned. Of particular concern is the rockpit between Mays and Pine Villa, a tremendous pile of rubbish back of the shop buildings, and the storage areas for several of the shop buildings.

It is the opinion of the survey team, in summary, that the proposed addition to South Dade Senior High School should be expedited immediately, and that a new high school should be constructed in the Mays-Goulds area, remodeling the present Mays building as a junior high school or middle school.

It would appear completely impracticable to convert the existing Mays structure into a first-class senior high school of a size which would allow a modern instructional program to be offered. The size of the site and the nature of the present building, on the other hand, make it feasible to remodel the plant into an excellent junior high school with a pupil capacity in line with current Dade County practices.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS

A thorough study was made of the population, school enrollment, and school building capacities in that portion of Dade County which lies south of North Kendall Drive. The data secured in this study have been presented in the preceding chapters. Following an analysis of these data, a series of recommendations have been prepared and are presented in this chapter.

A number of sociological and demographic phenomena have been observed: the area has grown and is growing at a rapid rate, and this growth shows little sign of slowing down; there is a need for a more effective pattern of school desegregation in the area; existing school plants are generally overcrowded under present enrollment pressures, to say nothing of future increases; and the Negro community receives the plans of school authorities with some skepticism.

The recommendations of the survey team representing the South Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center are presented in four categories: (1) recommendations for immediate action, (2) recommendations for implementation in September, 1968, (3) recommendations for implementation in September, 1971, and (4) recommendations for long range planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

There is no doubt that additional junior high school space is needed at this time, and that additional senior high school facilities will be needed soon. There is a gap between Killian and Palmetto Senior High Schools on one side and South Dade High School on the other which has been filled by Mays Junior-Senior High School. Unfortunately, Mays is housed in a plant which is not adequate as a senior high school facility. The examination of the population growth by analysis areas indicates, however, that the general Goulds community is in the center of the area of high school need. In 1971, there will be approximately 3,000 more children in grades 10-12 than in 1966, and 4,200 more children of grades 9-12 are considered.

Recommendation #1: Immediate planning should begin for the construction of a four-year senior high school to be located north or east of the Mays property, preferably adjacent to it. This building should open in September, 1971.

It is apparent that Mays Junior-Senior High School has served and is serving as the center of activities for many residents of the central portion of South Dade County. Were this school to be closed, it would be an antithesis to the combined effort of local, state, and national agencies to raise the

level of aspirations and opportunities for persons living in situations of less than plenty. There is also the sad but true fact that many members of the Negro community have lost faith in school authorities, and will believe only what they can actually see rather than what they are told.

Recommendation #2: Mays Junior-Senior High School should remain a junior-senior high school until the new four-year high school opens in September, 1971.

While the new high school is under construction, and after, additional senior high school space will be needed. In 1967 there will be 600 more high school students than in 1966, and 550 more in 1968. Both Mays and an expanded South Dade Senior High School will be needed to house these students -- they cannot all be absorbed at Killian and no more should be added to Palmetto's student load. At the same time, the interior of the Mays building has been permitted to deteriorate due to normal wear and tear until it is a disgrace to the educational program. The plant is sorely in need of a complete interior painting, as well as needing floor and ceiling tile. Much of the furniture should be replaced.

Recommendation #3: The proposed addition to South Dade Senior High School should be constructed as planned.

Recommendation #4: The Mays plant should be completely painted, and tile applied to much of the floor and ceilings. Replacement furniture should be provided.

During the 1966-67 school year, the West Homestead School was overcrowded by more than 300 students, while the Homestead Junior High School was budgeted for space for an additional 300 children. The number of seventh and eighth grade students at West Homestead was a little more than 300.

Recommendation #5: Discontinue grades seven and eight at the West Homestead School and transfer the affected students to Homestead Junior High School as soon as space permits.

Additional junior high school space will be needed, even if the present 6-3-3 plan of organization is maintained. However, there is nothing sacrosanct in the 7-9 junior high school pattern. As children mature earlier due to better health and nutrition, there is a movement to place sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in the same school building. This also has the effect of relieving over-crowded elementary schools. The particular area of need for additional middle school space is in the area between Palmetto and Cutler Ridge Junior High Schools.

Recommendation #6: Begin planning for a three-year middle school to house grades six,

seven, and eight on the Kuhn Drive site, with the opening scheduled for September, 1971.

The Pine Villa Elementary School is located on a site adjacent to the Mays property. Some of the available site space is currently being taken for the construction of six additional classrooms. Another sizable portion of the site is unusable because it is a fenced-off, weed overgrown rock pit, This space is needed for playground and physical education areas.

Recommendation #7: Fill and grade the rock pit on the Pine Villa School grounds so as to make the area more usable.

Throughout the country, municipal and school authorities are cooperating in the improvement of school and park sites. At the present time, there are no park facilities convenient to the residents in the central portion of the study area. In order for children to swim, it is necessary to travel long distances or to indulge in dangerous canal swimming. The construction of a park adjacent to the Pine Villa, Mays, and new high school sites would serve two purposes: (1) it would provide a much needed recreational facility in the area, and (2) it would enhance the beauty and value of the schools as well as the entire community.

Recommendation #8: The Superintendent and Board of Public Instruction as well as the Special Study Committee should discuss the construction of a park, complete with swimming pool, with the Metropolitan Dade County Manager, Commission, and Department of Parks. Such a park could well be adjacent to the school sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1968

By September, 1968, the additions to South Dade Senior High School should be ready for occupancy or extremely close to it. Considering that the Mays Junior-Senior High School should still be in operation, there will be space at South Dade for ninth grade students.

Recommendation #9: Upon the completion of the South Dade High School additions, the school should be converted to a four-year high school, housing students in grades nine through twelve.

After having opened a ninth grade at South Dade, it should not be necessary to maintain ninth grade classes in all junior high schools. The Homestead Junior High School could then be used to relieve area elementary schools by taking many children in grade six, while some of the overcrowding at Cutler

Ridge Junior High School could be relieved by transporting a number of seventh and eighth grade students to Redlands Junior High School.

Recommendation #10: Convert Homestead Junior High School to a middle school housing grades six through eight.

Recommendation #11: Use Redlands Junior High School as a seventh and eighth grade unit to relieve the overcrowded conditions at Cutler Ridge Junior High School. If space remained available at Redlands, several sixth grade sections should be moved in to begin Redlands' conversion to a middle school.

At the present time, the elementary schools serving Richmond Heights Junior High School are overcrowded -- indeed, during the 1966-67 school year, there were more than 200 sixth grade children in the Richmond Heights Building. The educational needs of the area would be better served if the Richmond Heights unit was converted to a middle school.

Recommendation #12: Maintain Miami Killian High School as a four-year high school.

Recommendation #13: Convert Richmond Heights Junior High School to a middle school

serving grades six through eight. Ninth grade students should be given a choice between Killian and Mays.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1971

By September of 1971, the new high school near Mays and the middle school on the Kuhn Drive site should be ready for occupancy. At this time, the change from a 6-3-3 system to a 5-3-4 structure should be completed. South Dade and Miami Killian High Schools should have been operating as four-year units for several years. The opening of the new senior high school should relieve Miami Palmetto High School to the point at which Palmetto could house grade nine students.

Recommendation #14: The new high school and Miami Palmetto High School should be operated as four-year high schools.

Recommendation #15: The Mays plant should be converted for use as a middle school, housing grades six through eight.

Recommendation #16: Cutler Ridge, Palmetto, and Redlands Junior High Schools should be converted to middle schools, joining Homestead, Richmond Heights, Mays, and the new Kuhn Drive school in housing grades six through eight.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LONG RANGE PLANNING

The advent of the middle school has been brought about by a happy combination of best educational practices and the most economic operation of school systems. The recommendations made in this chapter have been based on both of these, but it must be pointed out that more than the administrative creation of middle schools is necessary.

Recommendation #17: The South District should initiate an in-service training program for teachers, supervisors, and administrators on the philosophy and program of education in the middle school. Personnel from Richmond Heights Junior High School should be included.

Residents of Dade County and their school officials have previously seen the results of the desegregation of single school units, with some resultant resegregation. Such a pattern results in no benefit to either white or Negro citizens, and works hardships on home and business owners of both races. It is of little value to plan a system of schools to serve all children and then to implement the plan in such a way that community and residential patterns are destroyed. Many communities, including several Florida counties, are giving serious thought to the maintenance of similar racial enrollment ratios for all schools. Such ratios hold out the promise of preventing community

disorganization. With the placement of the new schools in the areas recommended, such a goal should be achievable with little additional transportation required.

Recommendation #18: The school officials should determine the general ratio of white students to Negro students in middle and high schools in South Dade County, and draw geographic attendance zones in such a way that this ratio will be approximated in each middle and high school in the area.

Once such zones have been drawn, students should be permitted to transfer out of their school zones only for certain specific reasons. These transfers should be restricted to students who: (1) desire to attend a school in which their race is a minority; (2) desire to secure an educational program not possible at the school in their zone; or (3) suffer potential injury due to some hazard as a freeway or deep canal between their homes and schools.

SUMMARY

The recommendations for immediate and future action contained in this chapter are designed to achieve three goals. The first of these is the creation of a community and area educational-recreational center. Such a center would be comprised of the Pine Villa, Mays, and new high school educational plants, and a complete county park including a swimming pool.

The second goal to be accomplished is the establishment of a system of education made up of elementary, middle, and high schools. Current educational thought holds that this type of organization possesses the potential to better serve the needs of children than the traditional 6-3-3 type of organization.

The third goal is the most important in our present-day and future society. This is the establishment of a system of schools in which all children have the best possible opportunity to learn to their capacities. It is not possible to do this in either a de jure or a de facto racially segregated school system. In order to prevent the change from the illegal de jure segregated structure to the undesirable de facto segregation of northern urban areas, residents should understand that all schools will have a standard ratio among the races.

Perhaps one of the weaknesses of the Dade County Schools to this point in time has been the negating of the great talents of the community relations staff by the lack of an adequate number of community relations personnel. It is vital that the residents of the South Dade area, as well as any other area, be kept fully informed of educational needs and changes locally, state-wide, and nationally. While it is a truism that people will not accept that which they do not understand, it is also true that school administrators do not have the time, and sometimes

the talent, to do the necessary job of community relations. It might be well for a public information or community relations staff to be attached to the office of the Superintendent of the South District as the schools move toward meeting the educational needs of the times.